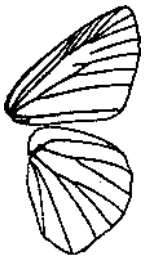
?, *under side;* Plate II, Fig. 23, *larva;* Plate VI, Fig. 21, *cbrys-*

alis (The Hoary-edge).



Butterfly.—The general appearance of the upper side of the wings strongly recalls *E. tityrus,* but the hoary edge of the secondaries and the absence of the broad median silvery spot found in *tityrus* at once serve to discriminate the two forms. Expanse, 1.65-1.95 inch.

Early Stages.—What is known of them may be ascertained by consulting the pages of "The Butterflies of New England." The caterpillar is found on the leaves of *Desmodium* (Beggar's-lice). The insect is rare in southern New England, and ranges thence southward and westward to Neuration ofthe Texas, being scarce in the Mississippi Valley north genus *Acbaia~* of Kentucky, and apparently not ranging west ns* of Missouri.

(2) Achalarus cellus, Boisduval and Leconte, Plate XLV, Fig. 12, 5 (The Golden-banded Skipper).

Butterfly.—The figure in the plate will enable the instant identification of this beautiful species, which, on the under side, has the hind wings banded much as in *E. proteus.* Expanse, 2.00 inches.

Early Stages.—*What* little we know of these is based mainly upon the observations of Abbot, and there is an opportunity here for some young naturalist to render a good service to science by rearing the insect through all stages from the egg. The habits of the larva are not greatly different from those of allied species.

A. cellus is found in the Virginias, and thence southward and westward to Arizona and Mexico. It is common in the Carolinas.

Genus HESPERIA, Fabricius

Butterfly.—The antennae are relatively short; the club is stout and blunt at the tip. The palpi are bent upward, with the third joint buried in the scales covering the second joint. The hind wing is usually evenly rounded. In all the American species the male is provided with a costal fold. The neuration is

represented
in the cut.

*Egg**—Hemispherical, ribbed.